

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號一月三日一千八百八十一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1881.

日二月初二年己辛

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

LONDON.—F. ADAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill, E.C. GORDON & GOTCH, Judges' Chambers, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 100 & 101, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SATIE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MEESTER A. DE MELLO & Co., Station, CAMPBELL & Co., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLAS & Co., POCOCK, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, Orawford & Co. TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1881. ap3

NOTICE.

M. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm at Hongkong and in China, and Mr. ALEXANDER WASSERFALL has been authorized to SIGN the Firm for Procuration.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

M. WILLIAM WALKINSHAW has RETIRED from our Firm, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY have CEASED.

The Business will be carried on hereafter by the remaining Partners, viz.—Messrs PHINEAS EVERE, EDWARD CAREY SMITH, and ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1881.

Auctions.

NOTICE.

FORTY-FIVE TONS of NEW IRON, in Bars, Planks and Squares, will BE SOLD BY AUCTION, before the Marine Commissariat Board of the Philippines, on the 24th MARCH next, at Ten o'clock a.m., in the Arsenal of Cavite.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MENCARINI, Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, February 26, 1881. mrs

FOR SALE

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On 31st MARCH Next,

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), the

THREE PLOTS OF

LAND.

Together with the

BUILDINGS THEREON,

Situate in the Foreign Concession at Yokohama, Japan, and

Numbered 34, 35 & 65

On the Register of British Land Registry, and now in the occupation of Messrs COOPER & Co.

Particulars to be obtained from W. H. TAYLOR,

Yokohama; or RICHARD ASPINALL,

21, Mincing Lane, London.

Feb. 1, 1881. ap1

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1881,

at NOON, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (not previously dispersed by Private Contract), on board the Steamer, the new line to Hongkong Harbour,—

THE PADDLE-WHEEL RIVER STEAMER,

"K. I. N.—S. H. A. N."

of 1,931 tons, Register tonnage, in New York U.S.A., in 1863, re-built in 1873, and extensively overhauled in 1876 and 1878.

Dimensions.—Length over all 244 feet, breadth 35 4-10ths feet, depth of hold 8-10ths feet.

DECK AREA FOR PASSENGERS.—11,152 superficial feet.

CARGO CAPACITY.—Under tonnage deck 300 tons, on main deck 400 tons—700 tons measurement.

SPREAD.—On a working pressure of steam of 20 lbs. per square inch, 12 knots per hour; on full pressure, 15 knots.

DRAFT OF WATER.—Light 8 6-12ths feet, loaded with 700 tons measurement 8 2-12ths feet.

ENGINE.—Vertical Beam Engine, nominal H.P. 150, diameter of cylinder 56in., length of stroke 10 feet.

BOILERS.—Two Circular Return Flue and Tubular Boilers, constructed in 1873 to sustain a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch.

For further Particulars, apply at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer; Purchaser to give a guarantee that the Steamer shall not be employed in the Canton waters; not in the Yangtze-Kiang, nor between Shanghai and Ningpo; the Vessel and Appurtenances, with all faults and errors of description, to be the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1881. ap30

For Sale.

BUSINESS IN MANILA FOR SALE.

THE Proprietor of the principal European TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in MANILA, established since 1860 and situated in one of the principal thoroughfares of Manila, wishing to retire, Offers his BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Applicants will please address "A. B. C. Post Restante, Manila."

Manila, February 4, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, February 12, 1881. mrs

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS, VIZ.—

PORTMANTEAUX,

VALLESES and COURIER BAGS.

DRESSING CASES.

RUG STRAPS.

UMBRELLA'S "AUTOMAT PATENT."

WATERPROOF COATS (very light).

AIR BED and CUSHIONS.

SWIMMING BELTS.

LIFE JACKETS.

IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM, REP., and CASTLE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

OVERLAND NOTE and LETTER PAPER.

TAUCHNITZ and OTHER NOVELS.

LETTER DIARIES.

WHITEAKER'S ALMANACKS.

CALDECOTT'S NEW PICTURE BOOKS.

STEPHEN'S BLUE-BLACK and COMMERCIAL WRITING INK.

ARNOLD'S BLACK and COPYING INK.

etc., etc., &c.

Hongkong, February 24, 1881.

mrs

Auctions.

NOTICE.

THE 25th MARCH next, at Ten o'clock a.m., in the Arsenal of Cavite.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MENCARINI,

Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, February 26, 1881. mrs

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL,

HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PERFORM

THIS EVENING,

the 1st March,

"A WONDERFUL WOMAN,"

AND

"THE AREA BELLE."

Admission, \$2. by Tickets only.

Sixty may be secured and Tickets obtained at M. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after MONDAY, the 28th February, at 8 a.m.

Performance commences at 9 P.M. mrs

TUESDAY.

Hongkong, March 1, 1881. mrs

mrs

Admission, \$2. by Tickets only.

Sixty may be secured and Tickets obtained at M. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after MONDAY, the 28th February, at 8 a.m.

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Hongkong, March 1, 1881. mrs

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THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY
—
Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.

SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.

AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.

THE AMERICAN BROILER.

TURMBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.

TOBACCO SHAVES.

AMERICAN and CHINESE LOCKS.

HOUSE GONGS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS.

MOUSE TRAPS.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.

PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.

American AXES and HATCHETS.

LIFE BUOYS.

ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.

Douglas' OFFICE CHAIRS.

COPPER WIRE GAUZE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

GLIDIRONS.

FIRE GRATES.

American SOFT FELT HATS.

S T A T I O N E R Y
F O R LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
IN
Hongkong.

N E W B O O K S
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.

A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
W O R K S , &c.

W O R K S of REFERENCE,
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GREG'S SCHOOL SERIES.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WELEY & SONS' London-made SPORT
ING GUNS.

BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

SELF-SHOOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.

THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOBS.

All Specially Selected.

E N G L I S H and A M E R I C A N
G R O C E R I E S .

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.

CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.

FAIRY'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.

STILTON CHEESE.

FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKETS, and

TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON and ROBIN's Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Mails.



BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KODE.

THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain

WALKED, due here on or about the
23rd Instant, will be despatched as above on

SATURDAY, the 5th March, at

Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at

the Office up to 4 p.m. of 4th February.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board

before delivery is taken, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE, £ 60 \$15

YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, 75 20

SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40

KODE, 95 30

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will

be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the

Company's OFFICES, No. 50A, QUEEN'S

ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, February 23, 1881.

mr5

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880.

mr81

THE S. S. GAEILIC will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama,

MONDAY, 7th March, 1881, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

Freight will be received on board until

4 p.m. of the 6th March.

All Parcels should be marked to

address full, and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all

RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-

land, Mexican, Central and South American

Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Office addressed to the Collector of Cu-

toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1881.

mr7

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship

KHIV-A, Captain T. J. ALDERTON, with

His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this for BOMBAY, on MONDAY,

the 5th March, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until

10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be

transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and

General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one

week later than by the direct route via

Galle.

For further Particulars regarding

Freight and PASSAGE, apply to the

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY's Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are

required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to

note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 24, 1881.

mr7

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either

here in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum, not exceeding

\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1871.

mr7

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

THE CHINA MAIL.

During the arguments in this case references of a complimentary nature have not infrequently been made to the service to which the prisoner Page belongs. The Foreign Customs in China is a great fact, and of late years it has become, by the influence of the Inspector General (Robert Hart), a most important factor in the political as well as the fiscal life of China. The conduct of the Service has been, on the whole, admittedly of immense benefit to Foreign intercourse, and the high standing of those gentlemen who are engaged in it has secured for them the respect alike of the Chinese Government and the Governments of Foreign Powers. But there can be no question that the existence of this able and intelligent body of officials, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Hart, furnishes the Chinese Government with the means of playing the game of diplomacy with certain advantages. This fact has been most forcibly brought to light in the case of *Regina v. Page*; and in the conduct and disposal of this case by Chief Justice French, we cannot help discovering a certain fecklessness similar to that which is so characteristic of the diplomatic part played by H. B. M. Minister at Peking. It is a difficult matter for a Judge to deal with a case for which no satisfactory precedents exist; and indeed the Chief Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan had imposed upon him in this case duties which bore a very strong resemblance to those of diplomacy, seeing that he was treating upon new ground and was surrounded by a galaxy of legal talent acting in the interests of the great Anglo-Chinese diplomatic power to which we have already alluded. A peculiar turn was given and an unusual importance imparted to the exercise of the Judge's discretion by the ability and skill displayed on the part of Counsel for the prisoner; and in dealing with those circumstances, we cannot help thinking that the Hon. Judge French came somewhat short of his duty in asserting the clear rights of his honourable Court. In saying this, we refer more particularly to the manner in which the learned Judge dealt with the hostile witnesses for the prosecution. It is admitted that His Lordship satisfactorily disposed of the objections raised to the jurisdiction of his Court to try the prisoner; and the only question that remains is whether, in view of the tactics adopted by the Customs' authorities, to render that jurisdiction powerless, he maintained the dignity of his Court to the full extent of his power.

We have already stated that the main issue that was really being tried was,—How far can an Englishman serve the Emperor of China, without being held accountable for his acts to the British law, those acts having been already approved by the Chinese authorities at Peking. It will be seen, therefore, that the real struggle commenced so soon as "official" evidence was sought to be elicited from the Customs' employes. Mr Parkhill, when asked to state to the Court what report the prisoner had given to him as to the result of the expedition against the smugglers, was at once stopped by prisoner's Counsel, and the objection was taken that such official communications were the property of the Chinese Government, and beyond the jurisdiction of the English Court. Upon this point His Lordship gave judgment, to the effect that, "having regard to all the circumstances of the case, this is one of those cases where the master appears to me to be so clear that I am well entitled to ask for it in spite of the alleged official scruples as to the inquiry being answered." And bearing upon the great question of the effect it might have upon the Customs' officers who might thus be placed in a difficult position, the Judge goes on to say:—

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Per E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

FRANCE AND GREECE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

France has prohibited the exportation of arms to Greece.

PARNELL AND ROCHFORT.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Archbishop of Dublin has severely condemned the Alliance between Parnell and Rochfort.

THE PREMIER SEVERELY INJURED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mr Gladstone has been thrown out of his carriage. He fell on his head and was severely wounded, but is in no danger.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Daily News publishes telegram from Russia stating that the treaty with China has been signed.

THE COERCION BILL PASSED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The House of Commons has finally passed the Bill for Coercion in Ireland.

THE BASUTO WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The negotiations with the Basutos have failed.

HEAD-CENTRE PARNELL IN PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Head-quarters of the Land League have been transferred to Paris.

THE BOERS DEFEAT SIX BRITISH COMPANIES—GENERAL COLLEY KILLED AND MANY OFFICERS ONLY A HUNDRED BRITISH ESCAPED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Boers have defeated six companies British troops. General Colley and many officers killed; only a hundred British escaped.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The next CHINA MAIL may be expected to arrive here To-morrow, the 2nd inst., by the M. M. & C. Telegraph.

The next ENGLAND MAIL, per P. & O. S. Gulliver, may be expected to reach this on or before Saturday, the 5th March.

A MAIL for Bangkok closes at Singapore at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 2nd March.

The annual Athletic Sports of the 27th March are arranged to take place this month, when a goodly list of events to be contested for will appear on the programme.

The Chief Justice had some conversation

with Mr Sangster (the Deputy Registrar) as to what had been the rule here.

The Chief Justice said that Mr Sangster had a man in a case in which a gentleman who was not now in the Colony, a Solicitor, was brought up for contempt of Court, because he did not communicate with the prisoner before the trial. The man was convicted of murder, but he was afterwards dealt with as if he had been convicted of manslaughter. He himself was Judge at the time.

In the course of further conversation the Chief Justice said that it was a rule of the Executive Council that Solicitors should be engaged in every case where Counsel were instructed to defend a man in a case like this.

The Attorney General, as a member of the Executive Council, was not aware of any such rule.

Mr Sharp, in answer to his Lordship, said that he had been the rule to appoint a Solicitor where Counsel was engaged to defend a prisoner in a case where the charge was murder.

Mr Maclean was not prepared to communicate with the prisoner direct and asked for an adjournment so that a Solicitor might be employed.

Despite the opposition of the Attorney General, who said the usual steps had been taken for the protection and defence of the prisoner, the case was remanded till the 3rd instant, the prisoner being admitted to bail in two sureties of \$100 each.

In the debate which immediately preceded the verdict one or two points were noticed which have a direct bearing upon the conduct of Customs officials, and these may be briefly touched on. It was an ingenious argument on the part of Mr Hayllar that, as Page was being tried under English law and his Chinese companions were under Chinese law, no concert for an unlawful purpose could be proved against Page because the Chinese who accompanied him were clearly engaged in a lawful act. If sustained, this principle would doubtless tend to reassure all foreigners now engaged in the duty of chasing smugglers in Chinese waters. But Judge French puts the point somewhat differently.

I am afraid that is almost incidental to the prisoner's service, but I do not understand that while the Queen has given her subjects liberty to enter into the service of the Emperor of China she has not given him the right to enter into the service of the Queen. I have overheard many a colloquy in the Colony relating to such service. Of course in regard to such service it would not be contended for a moment that jurisdiction was withdrawn, but I do not myself find that even in matters relating to such service it was ever supposed the Queen's jurisdiction over her subjects would be withdrawn.

According to the evidence placed before the Jury, there is not the slightest doubt that the verdict of acquittal was the only true verdict returnable. The question, however, remains whether something should not be done to provide against another useless struggle like that just concluded in the British Court at Canton. Mr McLean somewhat brusquely stated his opinion to the Judge in this wise—"I think I have a right to expect from my nation that if it permits me to serve the Chinese Government it should permit me to serve it honourably." There is much truth in this way of putting the matter; but the great trouble seems to be where to draw the line between honourable service to a Foreign State and loyalty to one's own Government; again, by whom is "honourable service" to be defined. The case of *Regina v. Page* will certainly rank as one of the most important which has ever arisen during the intercourse of China with Foreign Treaty Powers; and its importance, its bearing on the tax-collecting system of the Empire, and the light which it throws upon the peculiar position of English subjects in China under extra-territorial jurisdiction, must justify the length of our remarks.

WE ARE very glad to see that in the last Consistory the Very Rev. Father Chausse was appointed Bishop Coadjutor to His Lordship Mgr. Guillemin, Prefect Apostolic of Quantung. Father Chausse is considered one of the best Chinese scholars in the Province of Quantung, a great and very useful qualification; and we are convinced that it will always be very difficult to make converts among the class of literati if Missionaries are not thoroughly acquainted, not only with the colloquial, but also with the Chinese Classics.—*Catholic Register*.

THE JURY LIST.

The following is the Sheriff's letter to the Chief Justice, read at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday, which we were unable to embody in our last night's report:—

SUPREME COURT,

Hongkong, 16th February, 1881.
Sir.—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Jury List for the current year was forwarded to the Registrar of the Supreme Court on the 1st instant, and will in due course be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor to be considered in Council.

The number of Special and Common Juries total up 498 this year, against 493 for 1880.

The addition to the Special Jury List of last year as approved by the Governor has done away with the inconvenience of Special Juries having to attend and serve on Juries over and over again during the year, and I trust that it will be deemed advisable to keep up the strength of this list to the number picked in 1880. Out of 94 selected to serve as Special Juries last year 83 are now in the Colony and are distinguished in the Jury List by an asterisk at side of names; those having two asterisks against them are gentlemen who have served as Special Juries in previous years, but who were out of the Colony when the last list was compiled.

There being only seven Chinese gentlemen in the Jury for last year, I thought it right to add a general name, eminently qualified to inform us as to making an addition to this year's list of Chinese, and from information derived from him and from other sources I have added 14 names to the gentlemen already on the list for 1880: the following names are now for the first time added to the Jury List:—

LI AYUN, Unemployed, was charged with stealing a fish, value about 35 cents, Yau-nah-ti, on the 23rd ultimo. The fish was taken from the house of Sun Asing, a fishmonger, and found in the defendant's possession. Three previous convictions for larceny and unlawful possession were proved against the prisoner, and he was now sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

PETTY LARCENY.

Chu Aiol, 40, fishmonger, was charged with stealing a piece of wood, value 15 cents, Yau-nah-ti, on the 23rd ultimo. The piece of wood was found in the prisoner's hand, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three weeks with hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong Asing, 32, and Wong Ahung, 17, marines, were convicted of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of coal, worth about three dollars, on the 23rd ultimo. Defendants were found with the coal in question in a boat at Yow-nah-ti, and could give no satisfactory account of how they obtained possession of them. They were fined \$5 each, in default to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Lei Aying, 29, coolie, was convicted of stealing 100 cash from the person of Hong Kang Sum, on the 20th instant, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS.

Leong Akal, 31, servant, Leong Alung, 31, Leong Awong, 22, chair coolies, and Ip Achin, 31, coolie, appeared on remand from 16th ult., on a charge of being in possession of stolen property on, or about, the 21st January 1881. Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mossop for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prisoners.

On the former occasion that this case was before the Court evidence was given that a quantity of raw silk and some black satin had been found in the possession of the three first prisoners, who were all servants at No. 16 Gage Street, and Inspector Lindsay was recalled and cross-examined, and stated that they had been left in their charge by the fourth defendant.

Evidence was given by Pang Aiol, P. B. 199, to the effect that he arrested the fourth defendant on the 16th Feb., at No. 14 Hing Long Street. He admitted bringing the goods to the house and said that his master, Choy Ayun, had told him to take the silk etc. to the house. Choy Ayung had not yet been found. After this witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Mossop, Inspector Perry gave evidence as to having found the silk in the boy's quarters at No. 16 Gage Street, and Inspector Lindsay was recalled and cross-examined, and stated that he had reasonable expectation of being able to get evidence against the 1st and 2nd prisoners, but not against the third.

The third defendant was therefore discharged, and the first, second and fourth prisoners were further remanded till Tuesday, the 22nd inst., the first prisoner being remanded to ball in two surties of \$100 each, second in two surties of \$25 each and fourth in two surties of \$200 each.

The Chief Justice said that was not the rule in the Old Bailey.

The Attorney General had never appeared in the Old Bailey; his experience was limited to the Circuit Courts.

The Chief Justice begged the pardon of the Central Criminal Court for calling it the Old Bailey. (A laugh.) He then asked what was the use of a learned Counsel defending a man with whom he had had no communication whatever. Such a defense was simply a delusion.

Mr. Maclean, in view of what the Chief Justice had said, asked for an adjournment to allow him to communicate with his client.

The Chief Justice had some conversation

with Mr Sangster (the Deputy Registrar) as to what had been the rule here.

The Chief Justice said that Mr Sangster had a man in a case in which a gentleman who was not now in the Colony, a Solicitor, was brought up for contempt of Court, because he did not communicate with the prisoner before the trial. The man was convicted of murder, but he was afterwards dealt with as if he had been convicted of manslaughter. He himself was Judge at the time.

In the course of further conversation the Chief Justice said that it was a rule of the Executive Council that Solicitors should be engaged in every case where Counsel were instructed to defend a man in a case like this.

The Attorney General, as a member of the Executive Council, was not aware of any such rule.

Mr Sharp, in answer to his Lordship, said that he had been the rule to appoint a Solicitor where Counsel was engaged to defend a prisoner in a case where the charge was murder.

Mr Maclean was not prepared to communicate with the prisoner direct and asked for an adjournment so that a Solicitor might be employed.

Despite the opposition of the Attorney General, who said the usual steps had been taken for the protection and defence of the prisoner, the case was remanded till the 3rd instant, the prisoner being admitted to bail in two surties of \$100 each.

The case was remanded till Monday next, the 14th inst. Bail as before.

Yankee, from which the goods are supposed to have been stolen, is expected to arrive in a fortnight; and the case was further remanded till Monday next, the 14th inst. Bail as before.

DECROYING CHILDREN.

Chan Alan, 20, Lai Ayik, 31, and Chan San 35, appeared on a charge of decoying two boys named Chan Awing and Chan Ayun, 14 and 12 years of age respectively, into the Colony for an unlawful purpose.

So far as regards her fine appearance, however, machine, machinery, and accommodations for the passenger traffic, we can assert that she is one of the finest steamers that have ever entered our harbour; she is also provided with the latest improvements necessary for navigation.

Two Italian magicians, Miqueli and Jusepe Marianielli, have arrived here from Singapore, and will shortly give their performance.

The British barque *Spirit of the South* left for Boston on the 18th instant.

The amount allowed for the extraordinary expenses necessary for the urgent work of reconstructing the city, owing to the recent earthquake, has been increased to \$10,000.

The American ship *Golden State*, Captain Delano, arrived at Manila on the 19th inst., six days from Hongkong.

Telegraphic news was received from Lingding洋丁 reported that a strong earthquake

was experienced at 7.30 in the morning.

The King Humberto of Italy has been pleased to confer, through the suggestion of the Duke of Genoa, a large number of decorations to several officers of the Army and Navy and others, for the good services rendered to the Duke during his short sojourn in the Philippines. On H. E. the Governor-General, who headed the list of those thus decorated, was conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

The steamer *Diamante* encountered very

bad weather in her last trip from Hongkong to Manila, with light breeze from E.N.E. She made the run with steam-on in the wonderful short time of 55 hours, which is probably the shortest time on record since steam was employed as the motive power. She brought \$250,832 in silver.

[The number of "shortest trips on record" between Manila and Hongkong is getting alarming.—Ed. C. M.]

The British barque *Warrior Castle* left Manila for New York via Iloilo on the 23rd. She has been chartered for New York via Iloilo, \$10 for dry sugar and \$8.75 for

rice.

The German barque *Heinrich* left Manila for London on the 23rd.

The British schooner *Carrawburgh*, Captain Williams, arrived at Manila on the 25th with coal, 60 days from Newcastle.

The American ship *Grande* has been chartered for New York, \$10 for dry sugar and \$10 for hemp.

Mr. Solomon, a German subject, of the Dispensary of Sartoria, died on the 25th, and his remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery on the same afternoon.

The proceedings before the Court were very instructive to its own members obviously, as well as the public; whilst for the local community it had the added attraction of novelty. There was complete preparation; and whether as a test case, or the point of jurisdiction, or as illustrating the anomalous position of foreigners in the Preventive Service of the Imperial Maritime Customs, the wisdom of the Judge and the faculties of the Barristers were exercised with a constant vigilance that riveted the attention of all present.

It is on an occasion of so great importance and

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manuscripts and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally.

A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with the first issue.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly repertory of what school-hard students about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and the combination of much interest may fairly be looked for in the combination of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now abundantly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *The King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-yo, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and due care, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINIAN MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to any port.

As is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under pure native direction. The chief support of the paper is a course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the "governors" and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-subtractive in tone—in almost limits. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

Geo. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with New-
spapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, & any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully-picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Peidie's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman-Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for the service men, Queen's Road East.

Sailor's Home, West Point.

E. H. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRAISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC Ewen, FRICKEL & CO.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requisites of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cents. Hour, 20 cents. Three hours, 60 cents. Six hours, 70 cents. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 85 cents
Two Coolies, 70 cents

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50
Three Coolies, 1.20
Two Coolies, 1.00

A small extra charge is made on delivery. There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cents. Hour, 20 cents. Three hours, 60 cents. Six hours, 70 cents. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$0.60
Three Coolies, 50 cents
Two Coolies, 40 cents

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 85 cents
Two Coolies, 70 cents

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) 1 cap., \$0.75 each Coolie.

Boat and Coolie hire.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 piculs, per Day, 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 200 piculs, per Day, 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 piculs, Half Day, 50 cents

Campagne.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00
One Hour, 90 cents
Half an-Hour, 10 cents
After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

PUBLIC COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, \$0.10 cents

Three Hours, 30 cents

One Hour, 5 cents

Half Hour, 3 cents

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Persons must not be folded together, nor in anything whatever be joined except on book-like Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakoh, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 6 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration, except to and from the Post Offices, and is to be paid at Book Rate. Registration is optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LEXX, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail. Each Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to render the vessel unserviceable. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

3. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe*, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be sent for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of value.

3. The limit of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs, if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by route—

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and

Col. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

General Rates, by route—

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

General Rates, by route—

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

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Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

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